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DEPARTMENT

OF

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QUARTERLY BULLETIN

ELECTRICAL

INSPECTION

BRANCH

OCTOBER 1960

POLE TYPE LIGHTING STANDARDS CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE FOR USE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, i.e. PARKING LOTS, ETC.

Since, in the past, no manufacturers had available Canadian Standards Association approved lighting standards the non-certified types were generally accepted.

The above condition has now been changed due to the introduction on the market of pole type standards that have been modified to comply with the applicable C.S.A. specifications and approval obtained. In view of this development, the C.S.A. approved poles and associated lighting units should be utilized, particularly on private property such as parking lots, driveways, etc.

MINIMUM SIZES OF CONDUCTORS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

Frequent requests have recently been received for permission to use conductors having a current carrying capacity of less than that of a #14 AWG copper conductor in oil field applications.

Rule 4-000 indicates that the minimum size of conductors for wiring systems, except for flexible cord, fixture wire and control circuit wire and cable, must be #14 AWG copper, or of equivalent current carrying capacity. The control circuit wires or cables referred to are those of any electrical circuit which controls another circuit through a relay or an equivalent device. As far as this rule is concerned, circuits supplying electrical valve actuaters, etc., including the motorized, or solenoid, type are not considered to be control circuits. Consequently the conductors of such circuits shall not have a current carrying capacity less than that specified.

Exceptions to the above listed requirements may be made for the "low energy power circuits" as defined under Section O and falling within the scope of Section 16 of the Canadian Electrical Code. The reduction in sizes of conductors that is permitted under these conditions is only acceptable when all of the limitations outlined are met.

1961 PROVINCIAL CODE COMMITTEE MEETING (ALBERTA).

The Alberta Provincial Code Committee decided at their last conference to hold their next meeting in Calgary during February 1961. The application, clarification and adoption of various code rules which it is felt may be desirable due to the development of new materials and installation methods for the utilization of electricity will be considered at this conference.

Persons associated with the electrical industry in Alberta are reminded that items they would like to have discussed at this meeting may be submitted directly to the Provincial Electrical Inspection Branch, or the committee member representing their Section of the industry.

The present Provincial Code Committee members are as follows:

Name & Address	Representing.
G. W. Lawson (Chairman) Administration Bldg., Edmonton.	Alberta Electrical Inspection Branch.
C. R. Hoar, Calgary Power, Box 190, Calgary.	Utilities.
W. H. Keyte, Chief Electrical Inspector, City of Calgary, 2808 Macleod Trail, Calgary.	Municipal Inspection Authorities.
G. W. Blake, Electrical Contracting and Machinery, 1835 - 10th Ave. W., Calgary.	Alberta Electrical Contractors.
T. M. Jacobs, 520 - 22nd Ave. N. E., Calgary.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
G. R. Raisbeck, Canadian Westinghouse, 330 - 11th Ave. S.W., Calgary.	Electrical Wholesalers.
E. B. Allsopp, Consulting Engineer, 10562 - 109th St., Edmonton.	Ass'n. of Professional Engineers of Alberta.

MOVING BUILDINGS, WORKING OR OPERATING EQUIPMENT UNDER OR ADJACENT TO ENERGIZED POWER LINES.

In order to prevent as far as practicable fatal and serious accidents which frequently occur when buildings, etc., are moved, work performed or equipment operated, near energized power lines safety regulations covering these situations were adopted under the Alberta Electrical Protection Act. These safety rules which were recently modified by Order-In-Council #922/60 now reads as follows:

"29 (b) MOVING BUILDINGS OR OPERATING EQUIPMENT UNDER OR ADJACENT TO POWER LINES.

1. No person shall move any building or equipment or operate any equipment adjacent to power lines unless a clearance of at least six feet is maintained from the energized power line conductors.
2. Where the clearance specified cannot be maintained the person moving the building or equipment or operating the equipment shall notify the owner of the power lines and request such changes and assistance as may be necessary to prevent accidents and damage.
3. The owner of the power line shall on request supply such assistance as promptly as possible.
4. When the power line is constructed in accordance with the minimum requirements of these regulations the person moving the building or equipment or operating the equipment will be responsible for any assist-

ance required in maintaining adequate clearances.

29 (c) WORK ADJACENT TO POWER LINES.

1. Earth or other material shall not be placed under or adjacent to an overhead power line in such a manner as to reduce the minimum clearances from the conductors required by these regulations.
2. Excavation or other operations shall not be carried out in the vicinity of an overhead power line in such a manner as to effectively reduce the support originally provided for the power line poles."

SERVICE EQUIPMENT FOR COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS.

Under separate sections of the Canadian Standards Association Specification C22.2 No. 86, covering the construction and test of service equipment, the requirements for "Combination Service Entrance Equipment", "Service Panel Boards" and "Service Boxes" are listed. To meet the existing requirements of this specification such equipment must bear markings similar to the following: "For Single Family Occupancies".

The equipment referred to above is intended primarily for residential applications. Provided the equipment is of sufficient capacity and of the proper design for the service intended it may be accepted in small commercial installations.

COMPUTATION OF PERMIT FEES UNDER THE PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS.

Instances have been noted where permit applicants have not included in their calculated cost of an installation to the customer the cost of material when used equipment is involved, or the materials have been supplied by the customer.

Clause 32(a) of the Provincial Regulations Governing Electrical Permits and Inspection Fees states that fees shall be based on the total cost to the customer of all material and labour involved in the electrical installation. It is to be emphasized that the permit fee is not a tax or levy against equipment being installed, but is a charge made to partly underwrite the cost of making the inspection of an installation. On this basis, for calculation purposes, it should be considered that the estimated cost of an installation to the customer will be the same irregardless of when, or by whom, material or equipment was supplied, or whether it is new or reused.